

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1875. 四年禮 號八十二月正英 港香

Arrivals.	BANKS.	NOTICES OF FUNDS.	NOTICES.	EX LATE ARRIVALS:	NOTICE.	CHARCOAL BURNS.
	AMERICAN BANKING	THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed	PUBLIC AUCTION.			BEER, BEVERLY, & CO.

CHARCOAL BISOU
FEST. DEMI

THE BEST REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION,
MADE DAILY
BY THE
HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY
COMPANY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 164 Hongkong, 27th January, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
NINTH ORDINARY MEETING
of the Shareholders of the above Company will
be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong,
on FRIDAY, the 19th February proximo.

Report of the Committee, together with Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1874.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD, & Co.
General Agents.

23d 166 Hongkong, 28th January, 1878.
FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamship
"FORMOSA."
 Captain Morales, will leave for the above F
 TO-DAY, at 4 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 VOGLER, HAGEDORN & Co

162 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875.
FOR TAKAO (Direct.)
THE British Barque
"JOSEPH PHILLIPS,"
 Kirby, Master, will be despatched as above
 or about **TUESDAY** next, the 2nd proximo.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & C^o
6d 167 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

“LEGASPI.”

J. A. Gardoqui, Master, will have immed
despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO
at 165 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875:
FOR NEW YORK
THE A1 British Bark
"TAMESA,"
Green, Master, will load at this Port and
Whampoa as above.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO
163 Hongkong, 27th January, 1875.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had 15
Years' experience of Office Work
China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk
Junior Book-keeper.
Address "B. A.", Daily Press Office,
of 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT WANTED
European. Write and address "SHEWAN TOMES & CO.," care of this Paper.
2187 Hongkong, 30th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the L...

ness, goods, and stock in trade of SAM SHING CHEUNG K1, Sweetmeat Seller, Canton, has been transferred by its **YOUNG WING** to the Undersigned, who not hold himself responsible for any Debts contracted, or any transaction entered into by **YOUNG WING** purchased by the said **YOUNG WING** whose interest hereoforth ceases in the Shop. This notice is given to avoid any suits in the future.

15d 156 Canton, 7th January, 1875.
HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MA
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent per Annum, or \$4 50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the instant. Shareholders are requested to attend at the Office of the Company for Warran By Order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTINE HEARD &
General
 at 134 Hongkong, 21st January, 1877.
 Co.
 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMP
 NOTICE.
 ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1877
 Dates of SAILING of the Comp

the Steamers from HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, will be the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each Month, until further notice.

When these Dates fall on SUNDAY Day of Sailing will be the PRECEDING SATURDAY.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting

24d 141 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1881.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMER NANKIN, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the Steamer are hereby notified, that it

go is being landed and stored at the
into the Godowns of the HONGKONG W
AND GODOWNS, whence delivery may
be made.

Goods remaining in Store after the 2nd
a.c., will be subject to rent.

OPTIONAL CARGO will be forward
unless applied for by the Consignees
Noon TO-DAY, the 25th inst.

Shippers are informed that

Consignees are also informed that delivery can be obtained they will be required to sign a bond for contribution to General Average.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by STEWART & STEWART
148 Hongkong, 25th January, 1876.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CONSIGNEES per Company's
PRIAM are hereby notified
the cargo is being discharged into
landed at the Godowns of the undersigned
both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk
cargo will be ready for delivery from C
Godown on and after the 21st January.
Goods undelivered after 28th January
will be subject to Rent.
D. J. SWIRE & CO.

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8d 126 Hongkong, 21st January, 1881

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERS
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Goods
requested to send in their Bills of Lading
to the undersigned for countersignature.

(20%) take immediate delivery ; this Cargo
 landed and stored at their risk and exp
 No fire insurance has been effected.
 C. BERTRAND,
 Principal,
 Es "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
 FD, 1/35. ... 35 cases Beer.
 Hongkong, 24th December, 1874.

100

Extracts.

LIFE'S TEAL.

What do the changing seasons bring?
Full notes the storm will render mate,
And blossoms over-thick for fruit;
Too soft a breeze, too blue a sky,
A day the mallow should show;
The beetle, fair, elusive Spring.
What do the flying seasons bring?
The tumult of the thronging sense;
The leaping blood, the instant, intense,
A fire that strikes through heart and brain;
A fever that strikes, grows to pain,
And Summer bloom that hides a sting!
What do the passing seasons bring?
Rays fruit that withers in its prime;
Strong grain that drops at harvest time;
The splendid colours of decay;
The fever-wind Autumn day;
In its gay mantle shivering!

What do the fleeting seasons bring?
A lifeless desert, pale and vast,
With frozen silence over;
Forgotten dreams of long ago;
Buried beneath the Winter snow;
Far, far beyond, a hope of Spring!

—Atlantic Monthly. Kate Purman Osborn.

DIFFERENCES IN PEOPLE.

"Some men are like stones, that have neither nerve nor brain. Say or do what you will, it makes no impression upon them; they have little or no feeling for others. Their skin is as thick as a rhinoceros, and a ten-pounder would shatter them more easily than it would penetrate them. They are as cold as icebergs, and as unfeeling as elephants in society, and as to the touch of the heart or the tongue! The pressure of their ruthless hearts is more to be dreaded than a blow from a sledge-hammer."
"Others, on the contrary, are all nerve, sensibility, and feeling. They can carry no burden, endure no pain, and hardly suffer a cross word. Every word that touches them. They have the neuritis all over them. Not only are they incapable of enduring pain in themselves, but they are distressed by witnessing it in others. The cry of a cat, the howl of a dog, the tears of a child, and the signs of trouble in men and women, act upon their nerves like a rasp, and fill them with unbearable sensations. From 'The Other Side of Things,' by the Rev. W. Tozer.

THIRTEEN AT DINNER.

It was just when the plum-pudding made its appearance, and when the young children should have been clapping their little hands round our tables, that that awful discovery was made. There were just thirteen of us at dinner!
Darker grew and deeper the silence and the gloom. But the subject was in a manner congenial. Here was dismal ground on which we could all meet. The captain began to tell stories of what had occurred within his own experience, and what his father before him had told of the events associated with the sitting down of that unlucky number at table, more especially on a great day like this in the calendar. Such was the impression I honestly avow, of those stories upon my mind, that when some months afterwards I saw on the London newspaper placards a "Wreck of the Royal Mail Steamer," I found myself saying—"Ah, that must be our unlucky twelve," I am glad to say my provision was wrong; but the lost vessel was one belonging to the same house. My own poor little contribution to the melancholy batch of superstitious recollections was derived from an occasion when a dozen of us were dining at an hotel at Bath, and a dreary and unexpectedly arrived—a gentleman known and much esteemed by the twelve. "Here comes the victim," was the remark made by the thirteenth man sat down—and within three months that thirteenth man was dead. Now, I had never heard that the last arrival was necessarily to remove and particularly pointing application of the narrative by the well-worn argument that out of a general company of thirteen middle-aged men it was not so very unlikely that one might die in the course of twelve months, irrespective of the magic potency of fatal numbers; but somehow my philosophy did not mend the matter. After all, the idea was not absolutely exhilarating that the chance might be in favour of at least one of this small party before Christmas Day, 1874. Pondering wearily on this point, I glanced surreptitiously towards the seat which had been occupied by the guest who had been the thirteenth man to sit down to the dinner—and the place was vacant. The circumstance of the hour had been nearly forgotten for some time, and the story of the thirteenth man had been forgotten for some time. He lived three days longer, to my certain knowledge, and I trust he is good for a far happier dinner on the twenty-fifth of this present month; but it must be admitted that the odds on that singular day were against him. "A Christmas Dinner in the Bay of Biscay,"—Gentleman's Magazine.

THE RECTOR AND HIS CHURCHWARDEN.

In conversation with Dr. Ansell, the rector, a bachelor of about eight-and-forty, neither so disconcerted that there was not much love or sympathy between him and his people. The new curate, however, was a baronet, and something of the leading paragon. To his inquiries the rector answered, "There is Marshall, the doctor, our churchwarden; you are scarcely on speaking terms, he, being backed up by the vestry, opposes me in everything." Austen said, "This is certainly most unfortunate; a friendly churchwarden can do so much to help, but a baronet can do so much more to hinder." How did this sad misunderstanding arise? "In the most trivial manner," said the rector. "I chanced to say, in a passing conversation with a parishioner who was complaining of medical mis-treatment, 'Well, you know doctors naturally love their gowns more than their patients.' He took it to his heart, and meeting, I being chairman, Marshall pointedly remarked, 'It is well known that doctors of divinity love their port more than their patients; they will sit in their arm-chairs by the fireside sipping the one, when they should be rounding it in all waters visiting the other.' 'This is said,' said Austen; 'but Haswell, the lawyer, our other churchwarden, seems an admirable man.' Dr. Ansell replied, 'I believe him to be a worthy person; undoubtedly he is much respected in the town, and his opinion has great influence here. Unfortunately he holds strong Brandenburgh views. He has not hesitated to tell me that I do not preach the Gospel. And he will say that to me, is not likely that he will say less of me to others. I respect any man's religious views if he be sincere, but these high-fown spiritual sentiments in a lawyer! are most inconsistent.' Austen said, 'Pardon me; I fail to see any reason why a lawyer may not be a Christian, and an earnest Christian. Whether Haswell has shown good taste in his remarks, or whether in another matter; but I cannot make some allowance for the bias of religious zeal.' The rector replied, 'My dear Mr. Austen, if I have seemed wanting in Christian charity, forgive me. My position in this parish is most trying. My predecessor was an active leader of the Evangelical party, and a true man of the people. On Sundays, in the pulpit, he allowed himself the most unassailable licence, treating sacred things as though they were an every-day interest, and using unparaphrased freedom of speech. The result was that the church was not, as now, nearly empty, but crowded in every part. I would not disagree my cloth by attempting

to fill it by such ill-bred tactics. Further, he held week-day services in the school-room, at which he introduced extempore prayer, quite in opposition to the spirit of our church formularies. Moreover, he had no respect for my status as a clergyman, with the petty traditions of the town at the corners of every street. Mark the result! He has spoiled these people. And now that I attempt to conduct the church worship with sober dignity, to discourage dissonant tendencies, and to keep these shopkeepers in their place, no names are too bad for me. 'Capitulate,' 'proud,' 'self-indulgent,' 'worldly,' are mild terms for their recollections, and are set here to rule over them by Episcopal authority, and in the name of God and the Queen. The parishioners are a set of miserable dissenters and fiery radicals; a weariness to my life. 'The Other Side of Things,' by the Rev. Charles Anderson, M.A.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

Scarcely in France has the tyranny of great names been so galling as in Italy. Let an author try to say, he was reminded how far short he fell of the sprightly grace of Ariosto; he would be grave, and the shade of Dante was invoked to rebuke his presumption. In England we are more tolerant. We are only too glad to be moved and startled, to be refreshed and cheered by anyone who possesses the requisite skill. We do not rise at once from the perusal of a pleasing lyric in the pages of a magazine to declaim Shelley's 'Sklark,' nor do we damn Charles Lamb and Irving with an allusion to Hamlet and Keats. Harassed by such potent criticism, later Italian writers have taken Montaigne's dictum as *grand principe*, and practised it with so much success that Italian literature is the last place in which we need look for an image of the Italian character. And so among foreigners it has fallen into neglect. However, if there are any lovers of Italy, let us not play the critic then on being stirred and delighted, whose literary digestion is robust enough to assimilate thoughts on love and youth unspiced with Petrarchist subtleties, presented in words which have not passed through the Cruscan sieve, he may still find a wide and varied feast in the popular poetry of the Italian dialects.—Cornhill.

AN EASTERN RUSE.

It was just about a year after the last attack on Sheikh-Sobz that a large caravan came into their town. The men were in Kolokand dresses, and looked as if they had had a hard journey; but they brought with them a grand assortment of merchandise, and soon got up a brisk trade. Two or three hundred of them went into the town and lodged there; but the most part pitched their tents outside the wall, and made a kind of open air-bazaar there. They offered for sale all sorts of fine silks (for which Kolokand has always been famous) and tea, and dried fruits, and Russian samovars, and Chinese goods of different kinds; and in return they seemed anxious to buy horses, saying that their own were knocked up by the journey. Now, the Sheikh-Sobzians being about the best horsemen in the East, there were plenty of horses to be had; and in a few days the Kolokand had bought enough to mount the whole caravan. Red girdles, too, were in great demand; and before long there was hardly a man in the caravan without one. Once or twice the Sheikh-Sobzians asked if there were any news from Bokhara; but the strangers answered that, when they passed through Samarcand, they heard that the Emir was lying sick, and that it was doubted if he would recover; and we hope he won't," said they, "for he is our enemy, and your enemy." So the Sheikh-Sobzians rejoiced over the good news, and thought no more about it. Still, the town-folk might have thought it odd, if they had noticed it, that some of their new guests should be always hanging about the Beg's palace or the city wall, seemingly very much interested in the height and strength of the ramparts; or that others should be fond of examining every cannon they saw, and even passing their fingers over the touch-holes. Then, again, if they might have seemed curious that some of the Kolokand should take the trouble to climb the hills almost every day, and look wistfully along the road to the south, as if expecting something to appear on it. But nobody noticed these things; and very likely they would not have understood them if they had. About a week after the arrival of the caravan, a great commotion came from the south, bigger in numbers, but with less merchandise, and, in fact, consisting chiefly of pilgrims. Most of them seemed to be Afghans, but there were also a good many Persians, and even a few Indians, judging by their dress. Most of this last lot settled inside the town, and it took nearly two days to settle them all; but they were quite peaceful, and made no disturbances. The Sheikh-Sobzians rather made fun of their quietness, and said these were the meekest pilgrims they had ever seen; but had they overheard the talk that passed that night between two men who were striding along the foot of the wall in the moonlight they might have thought otherwise. "All's well, your honour," said Korah Savoroff, "and I'm right glad of it, for my part, I'm sick of all this making and dodging, and want to out sword and fall on like an honest man." "Is everything arranged as I ordered?" asked I. "Everything, your honour. The cannon are spiked, and the wall of the palace has a bag of powder under it big enough to knock a six-foot gap in it when it goes off. Three or four of us are going to get up a row in the bazaar to-morrow, and that's to be the signal for setting fire to the booths, and beginning the attack. All the second lot have got red girdles, too, so we shall be able to recognise them." "All right," about noon the next day there was a great commotion in the bazaar. An Afghan swore he had been cheated by a Sheikh-Sobzian trader, and went stamping about, crying for justice. The trader, getting angry in his turn, fiercely denied it, and cried out that the Afghans themselves were all robbers from their birth; whereupon the other knocked him down. In an instant up came the Afghans, and led him to the wall, every line of the bazaar burst with swords and rifles, and the fire burst roaring through the red thatch; and over the whole town at once the massacre began. It's no use trying to describe the next hour or two. It was like no other fight I ever fought—not a fair hand-to-hand battle, but murder and raging madness breaking out in the very midst of a merry-making. Taken by surprise as they were, without firearms, and with no one to lead them, the Sheikh-Sobzians stood to it like men, and sold their lives dearly. Fire above, blood below; hot flashes and blinding smoke all round; men falling like wheat, and led like men, and the falling fire filled with shrieks and howls and curses, and crashing musketry; stones, and tiles, and boiling water flung down upon the women in the houses, and death and the devil running riot everywhere.—'The Boy Slave in Bokhara.'

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Insurances.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £100,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1770 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents.

178 Hongkong, January, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

A sum of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINTHARD, Agent, 1355 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

YANGTSZU INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIMMONS & Co., Agents, 33 1/2 on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

1190 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., 471 Hongkong, 14th March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of £50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £100,000 on any and First-class Risks, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, 48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co., Agents, 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three per cent. (33 1/3%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to be insured in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents, 1131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £100,000, on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents, 1 per cent.

Shops, and their contents, 1 per cent.

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Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Current rates for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for terms not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., 1193 Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co., Agents, 1189 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIMMONS & Co., Agents, 1130 Hongkong, 15th November, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELOTERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, 11780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Albany, Capt. Philip, Spar. str. 289, D. Tappin & Co. 4000 P. M. S. S. Co. Yokohama, &c.

China, Capt. R. H. B. 642, Siemens & Co. 642 D. Tappin & Co. Shanghai.

Douglas, Capt. R. H. B. 642, Siemens & Co. 642 D. Tappin & Co. Shanghai.

Fame, Capt. R. H. B. 642, Siemens & Co. 642 D. Tappin & Co. Shanghai.

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